

The Sunday Herald
Weekly National Intelligencer
THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER
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THE SUNDAY HERALD
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\$30 REWARD.

"THE SUNDAY HERALD" is convinced
that there is an organized gang of paper
thieves in this city, who follow its carriers
around and take the papers from the doors.
We will pay a reward of \$30 for the
arrest and conviction of any one of these
thieves.

\$30 REWARD.

At least half a dozen Democratic statesmen
will to-morrow begin regular training in public
for the Speakership of the Fifty-second
Congress. Their trial performances for the next
three months will be watched with keen in-
terest by the galleries and by the country, and
it is safe to say that the final race will not be
won by the man who develops traits most
nearly resembling those of the present Speaker.

It is said there is luck in odd numbers, but it
is to be hoped the luck of the great American
nation will not desert it just because Census
Superintendent PORTER has ascertained that
we number exactly 62,622,250 individuals. It
will be observed not only that this grand total
is an even number, but that there is only one
odd number in the whole series of figures. Per-
haps the hoodoo has fallen on the census alone,
and will not extend to the censused.

Although Germany has a navy that ranks
high among the great navies of the world she
will build three new ironclads, a cruiser, a
despatch boat, and several torpedo boats the
coming year, at a cost of many millions of
marks to her already tax-ridden people, while
her army expenses will be increased by 25,000,000
marks. When the vast expenditures of money
and human energy annually made to maintain
the war establishments of the nations are con-
sidered it is enough to make the most belliger-
ent hope eagerly for the day when the platform
of the Universal Peace Union shall be adopted
throughout civilization and warfare among
nations be looked upon as dueling between in-
dividuals now is in Anglo-Saxon countries.

Mr. CLEVELAND is not wondering these
days as much as formerly at the prospect that
Democratic members of the Kansas Legislature
contemplated voting to send Mr. INGALLS back
to the United States Senate. The confidential
letter to a prominent Kansas Democrat in
which Mr. CLEVELAND expressed his surprise
that members of his own party could vote for
such a bitter Republican as INGALLS was im-
mediately made public by the Kansas Democrat
who received it. After this, perhaps, Mr.
CLEVELAND will not be so easily surprised at
anything a Kansas Democrat may do, and if he
will refrain from expressing it in a con-
fidential letter. The deadly parallel isn't a cir-
cumstance in its destructiveness to the confi-
dential communication unexpectedly sprung in
public.

The developments of the past week in the
PARNELL affair have left the Irish Nationalist
party in a deplorable condition. Not only has
its alliance with the English Liberals been dis-
rupted, but the Irish Nationalists themselves
seem to be hopelessly divided on the question
of further following the leadership of PARNELL.
What the outcome of the affair will be it is hard
to say now, but it seems scarcely possible that
it can be otherwise than disastrous to the cause
of home rule. Mr. PARNELL has revealed traits
of character under the pressure of his difficul-
ties that have surprised his well-wishers and
turned from him many who otherwise might
have been willing to condone his offense in
gratitude for his past services to his country.
On the other hand, others of the Irish leaders
have not displayed the discretion and calmness
that might have been expected at such a pain-
ful and critical moment from thoughtful and
unselfish patriots. Altogether, they have made
a mess of it and undone the work of years in a
week.

The South Carolina farmers who have put
their hands to the political plow in that State
show not the slightest symptoms of looking or
turning back. They completely revolutionized
things in the organization of the State Legisla-
ture, and in undertaking the responsibilities of
government seem to have the confidence of
men who feel they are inspired. Those whom
they have rudely displaced naturally feel dark
forebodings as to the effect on the administration
of the public affairs of the State of the accession
of these tyros, but it is likely these forebodings
are not well founded. The difficulties which
are bound to beset the new men will give them
pause in their enthusiastic career of so-called re-
form, and as the responsibilities of administra-
tion weigh more and more heavily on them
they will be forced to recognize that they must
in a measure endeavor to represent the whole
people. If Senator HAMPTON is set aside for
Col. INBY, the loss will be South Carolina's,
and not Senator HAMPTON's, who can better
afford to retire on the laurels he has won during
his long career in the service of the State than
the State can afford to lose him.

Congress will resume business at the old stand-
to-morrow, and the session is likely to be fully
as interesting, if not as exciting and important,
as the one that closed in October. The com-
paratively small number of members of the
House now in the city seems to indicate that
those who predicted the Republicans would
have a hard time to keep a quorum of their
own here through the session were correct.
There are not many men in the House who have
incomes for which they are not obliged to work,
and while serving in Congress most of these
men have more or less seriously neglected their
regular business or profession. Those of
them who were defeated in the recent elections
will naturally be disposed to begin taking up
the loose ends of their private affairs as soon as
possible, so that their incomes will not be too
heavily scaled down when their Congressional
salaries cease on the 4th of March next. It will
take pretty strong pressure to keep these non-

elect in Washington with much regularity this
winter, and doubtless not a few of them will
think it not worth while to come here at all.
That this should be the case will not show a
very high sense of duty nor of honor on the
part of the defeated members, but the country
will not suffer by their dereliction if the Repub-
lican majority in the House is thereby prevented
from rushing through some of the unwise legis-
lation which their programme calls for.

"Why not O'FERRALL?" asks the *Clarke*
Courier, of Berryville, Va., in discussing can-
didates for the Speakership of the Fifty-second
Congress. Why not, indeed? There is al-
ready a big field of entries for the Speakership
race, but the more the merrier. Mr. O'FERRALL
possesses many of the qualities of which good
Speakers are made, and he would make a
picturesque figure in the chair.

That Indian outbreak in the Northwest which
the despatches for several days have declared
imminent seemed to be a little more so yester-
day. Gen. MILES may yet have a chance to
serve his country by making some more good
Indians, although it is to be hoped that he
won't. It is doubtless true that most live In-
dians are bad Indians, but they can't help it.
They were built that way.

Late Society Notes.

There was a reception held on Friday evening
last at the residence of General and Mrs. I. C.
Abbott in honor of the return of Mr. and Mrs.
John Mitchell, Jr., from their wedding tour.
Mr. Mitchell, Sr., Dr. J. Alvinson Bartlett, Mrs. Fred
Levos, of Auburn, N. Y., Colonel and Mrs. Fred
Brackett, Mr. and Mrs. William Blaisdell, Mr.
and Mrs. J. Weed Corey, Mrs. Edwin Fuller,
Mrs. A. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Mulhearn, Mr.
and Mrs. Eugene Wardwell, Mr. and Mrs.
Somerville, Mrs. and Miss Gunion, Mr. and Mrs.
Randolph, Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Kilborne, Mr.
and Mrs. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, the
Misses Mitchell, Collins, Stone, Whipple,
Drown, Draney, Brackett, Boss, Musser, Barr,
Chester, Clephane, Cain, Webster, Robinson,
Miller, Walker, Fisher, Perry, Shaw, Kelley,
and Bates, and Messrs. Latimer, Reed, Finkle,
Bates, Clephane, Church, Walker, Hills, Rob-
inson, Fishback, Moore, Fisher, Brackett,
Dowling, Mason, Smith, Murray, and Dr. W. G.
Schaffert. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell will reside
at 500 M street, and Mrs. Mitchell will be at
home to her friends on Wednesdays during
December.

The Argo Literary Club entertained its nu-
merous members and friends Thanksgiving at
National Rifles' Hall. The Misses Mattie Sax-
ton, Emily and Kathinka Frech, Morrison,
Frank, Heilbrun, and Heinrichs, and Messrs.
Frank Heibstock, Charles West, Lee Baumgarten,
Professor Russell, I. Steinem, Fr. Forster, and
A. J. Heilbrun participated in the well-rendered
programme, which concluded with the farce
"Box and Cox." Goodman's orchestra fur-
nished delightful music.

The Deutsche Dramatische Gesellschaft will
generously give on Wednesday, December 10,
a performance at Willard Hall for the benefit
of the German Orphan Asylum. The entertain-
ment will be under the auspices of the ladies of
the Sewing Society, an auxiliary to the Orphan
Asylum Association.

Dr. Alfred de Claparede, the Swiss Minister,
gave an informal party last Monday evening in
honor of Professor Ernest Markes, the pianist,
who leaves for Europe next Tuesday. Pro-
fessor Markes was also entertained Friday at
the residence of Major and Mrs. Karl Kloss, of
the Swiss Legation.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gross have returned from
their wedding trip, and are stopping with the
groom's mother, Mrs. H. A. Gross, at 2013 Q
street northwest.

Mr. James S. Henry, the Washington corre-
spondent of the *Pittsburg Times*, is to be mar-
ried to a Pittsburg lady on the 30th proximo.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. F. Shuey and their in-
teresting little daughter are located for the winter
at No. 728 Ninth street.

Miss Mamie Corey, of Richmond, Va., has
been on a short visit to her former home in this
city.

Notes and Comments.

Continued from ninth page.
A genuine "love feast" of the holders of
Mergenthaler stock was held last night at the
office of the chairman of the pool to consider
the question, so the call for the meeting stated,
of continuing the pool at its expiration in
March next. This subject, however, seemed to
be somewhat lost in the general discussion
which followed an offer made by some unknown
Boston parties to buy in the neighborhood of
10,000 shares, if so much could be had in one
block at a slight advance over the price paid in.
Of course, a proposition so dazzling in its sig-
nificance failed to meet with any favorable re-
sponse and a count of noses failed to discover
out of something like twelve thousand shares
represented more than fifteen hundred
for sale. A resolution was offered that a
committee of five be appointed to con-
sider ways and means to merge the Mergen-
thaler and Typographic companies into one and
increase the capitalization to \$5,000,000, a mil-
lion more or less seeming to be considered as a
mere bagatelle in the discussion. In the mean
time the monthly call of seventy-five cents per
share will go on with the usual unfailing regu-
larity, and the price of the stock will hardly
reach the amount paid in. The condition of
the company was reported as being very favor-
able, and the two hundred machines now in
course of construction would be rapidly fur-
nished with the beginning of the next year.
FRANK H. FELLOE, 1335 F street.

King Kalakaua Coming Here Again.

The Secretary of State is informed that the
United States steamship *Charleston* has sailed
from Honolulu for San Francisco, having as a
passenger King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich
Islands, who makes the trip for the benefit of
his health. The vessel is expected to reach
San Francisco by the 5th proximo.

World's Exposition Commissioner.

The President yesterday appointed M. D.
Henry, of Kansas, to be an alternate commis-
sioner to the World's Columbian Exposition,
vice J. F. Thompson, resigned.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Appointed.

Attorney General Miller has appointed
Charles A. Shurtliff an assistant United States
attorney for the Northern District of California.

New Government Vessel Launched.

The light-house tender *Azateca*, intended for
service in the Massachusetts District, was
launched at New York City yesterday.

Whipped a Petty King.

Lisbon, Nov. 29.—The Portuguese expedition
to Bhe has met with serious losses. After three
days' fighting the Portuguese force gained a
victory over a petty king.

PERSONAL.

Henry Oviatt will get his work in for the New
York Herald.

Charles W. Metzgar will represent the Pitts-
burg Commercial-Gazette this winter.

Harry Walker is here to do news work for the
New York Morning Journal and Evening Tele-
gram.

The friends of Dr. C. C. Morris will be glad to
know he has entirely recovered from his recent
illness, and is out again.

James S. Henry, who during last session rep-
resented the Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette, will
this winter correspond with the Pittsburg Times.

Mr. Horace P. Springer, superintendent of
mails, City Post Office, has returned from North
Carolina, where he was called by the death of his
father.

The many friends of Mr. Bob Drinkard, the
popular and efficient paying teller of the Second
National Bank, will be glad to hear that he is
out again after a severe illness.

A fine picture of ex-Postmaster Ross has been
added to the collection hanging on the walls in
Postmaster Sherwood's quarters at the City Post
Office. The work is a credit to the artist, Mr.
Meyers.

The many friends of Messrs. Beideman and Leon-
ard Kidwell will be glad to learn of their return
to the city after an absence of several years,
visiting San Francisco and other Western cities.
Most of their time has been spent in the former
city, where they have been settling an estate to
which they fell heir on becoming of age.

Mr. William J. Houghtaling, one of the prop-
rietors of the Hotel Kenmore, who has been
absent from the city for ten days paying the last
tribute of love and affection to his mother, who
recently died at her home in the State of New
York, returned to the city yesterday. His aged
father accompanied him, and will make this his
home in the future.

Col. Sam C. Reid arrived in New York last
Friday from the Azores Islands. Col. Reid spent
the summer visiting the Azores, especially
Fayal, the scene of his father's celebrated battle
on the big General Armstrong with a British
squadron in September, 1814. The seventy-sixth
anniversary of the battle was duly celebrated,
Col. Reid receiving the distinguished attentions
of the Governor. While at San Miguel Col. Reid
was entertained by the Count de Fontebella, the
Baroness de Oliveira, and others of the nobility.

Mr. Morris Davis, the junior member of the
firm of Havenner & Davis, the popular shoe man
on F street, spent Thanksgiving Day at the home
of his father, Mr. William M. Davis, of Fountain
Mills, Frederick County, Md. He was accom-
panied by Mr. Will Way, and the pair spent the
day in the vicinity of the grand Sugar Loaf
Mountain hunting game. Judging from the amount
of rabbits and partridges they brought home
and the stories they tell, Frederick County
must abound with game and good cooks.

Judge Lawrence Weldon, of the Court of
Claims, and Mrs. Weldon; Col. Charles Heywood
of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Heywood; Lieut.
Commander Isaac Hazlett, of the Navy; Capt.
Valentine McNally, of the Army, and Mrs. Mc-
Nally; L. M. Saunders and Mrs. Saunders, Sec-
retary of the Mexican Legation; Hon. John G. Long, St. Augustine, Fla.;
Senator and Mrs. Frye, Hon. S. D. Brewer and
Mrs. Brewer, Michigan; Hon. J. D. Taylor and
Mrs. Taylor, Ohio; Hon. James O'Donnell, Mrs.
O'Donnell, and Miss George, Michigan; Hon. C.
A. Boutelle, Maine; Hon. C. A. Russell, Con-
necticut; Hon. W. S. Holman, Mrs. Holman, and
Mrs. Fletcher, Indiana; Hon. H. A. Scudder and
Mrs. Scudder, Boston, and Hon. J. P. Dooliver,
Iowa, are at the Hamilton.

TO GET SMALL GREENBACKS.

The Demand to Be Met by the Treasury
Department.

In order to meet as far as possible the present
heavy demand for notes of small denomina-
tions Secretary Windom has decided to issue
Ten, five, and one-dollar Treasury notes in ex-
change for Treasury notes of larger denomina-
tions. Owing to the limited time allowed to pre-
pare for the execution of the Silver bill it was
found necessary at first to confine the issue of
notes authorized by that act to notes of large
denominations. The consequence is that nearly
all the notes now in circulation through silver
purchases are of the denominations of \$100 and
\$1,000, principally the latter. They aggregate
about \$15,000,000. The United States Treas-
urer has now on hand about \$20,000,000 in one,
five, and ten-dollar Treasury notes and the
Secretary has directed that they be exchanged
for the larger notes on presentation. The supply
of ones and fives is, however, very small
at present, and the exchanges will tempo-
rarily be confined principally to tens. Here-
after small notes will also be principally used
in making the silver purchases instead of large
notes and it is hoped in a short time to have a
supply of them sufficient to meet all reasonable
demands.

Burning of the Glen Echo Cafe.

Every one around town yesterday was ex-
pressing regret at the destruction of the beau-
tiful new Glen Echo Hotel, above Georgetown.
Fire was discovered in the hotel shortly after 2
o'clock yesterday morning, and in a short time
the entire building, with all the furniture, was
consumed. The guests, numbering fifteen, had
a narrow escape in their night clothes. In-
surance, \$4,000. The hotel was built of rough-
hewn cedar logs, and was one of the most
unique structures of its kind in the country.

Increased Internal Revenue.

The collections of internal revenue during
the first four months of the current fiscal year
aggregate \$51,028,229, being an increase of
\$4,245,390 over the collections during the corre-
sponding period of last year. There was an
increase of \$1,533,477 on spirits; \$1,198,616 on
tobacco; \$1,391,550 on fermented liquors;
\$26,239 on oleomargarine; \$65,477 on miscella-
neous, and a decrease of \$70 on State bank
notes, etc.

Public Debt—Apparent Increase.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department
that the public debt, less cash in the Treasury,
has been increased about \$4,000,000 since the
1st instant, due principally to the heavy pay-
ments during the month. The receipts for the
month are about \$32,000,000 and the disburse-
ments \$36,000,000. There has, of course, been
reduction in the bonded indebtedness to the
extent of the bonds redeemed and canceled.

Will Organize a New Company.

It is stated that Washington is to have a new
electric light company, to be run under the
Westinghouse system. Mr. Samuel Norment,
late president of the United States Electric
Lighting Company; Mr. M. G. Emery, late vice
president, and Mr. C. F. Norment, late secre-
tary, have sold their holdings in that company,
and will be interested in the new company.

Death of Mr. Edwin Muller.

Mr. Edwin Muller, disbursing clerk in the
Second Auditor's Office, died last night. He
was a member of Lafayette Lodge, A. F. and A.
M., and had resided in Washington since 1874.
He leaves surviving him a widow and two
children.

CATARRH!

Its Nature, Symptoms, Consequences,
Treatment, and Cure, By

DR. A. P. LIGHTHILL,

SPECIALIST FOR CATARRH, DEAFNESS,
AND DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND
LUNGS.

No. 1411 K Street N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Catarrh manifests itself by a discharge from
the head, varying in its nature in different cases
and even in the same individual at different
times. It may be a thin, colorless, acrid fluid,
or a glairy, starch-like substance. Generally,
however, it is a thick, purulent, or mucopu-
rulent matter, either greenish-yellow or of a deep
green tint, occasionally streaked or flecked with
blood. So copious and offensive is the discharge
in some cases that the whole head appears to be
in a state of eruption.

Much of the discharge drops into the throat,
or collects as a tough, viscid, tenacious phlegm
behind and above the soft palate, in the passage
between the throat and head, embarrassing res-
piration and creating a constant and almost in-
superable desire to draw the offending substance
into the throat, a practice popularly known as
"hawking," and characteristic of catarrh. So
tenacious is the phlegm in some cases, especially
in the morning, that the efforts for its removal
frequently cause retching and vomiting, and
sometimes no relief is obtained until some food
or drink has been taken.

Often the offensive matter deposits itself in the
nasal cavities in the shape of dry incrustations,
often accompanied by a foul, fetid, putrescent
odor. It may collect in the nostrils, and be ex-
pelled from the head, and the expulsion from
the nostrils is often of large masses of offen-
sive matter or flakes of incrustation, greenish-
yellow in color, purulent in character, and of an
indiscoverably fetid and disgusting odor. Ulcera-
tions of the nasal membrane are not infrequently
produced, and in some cases, especially in the
children, if unchecked, may attack and destroy the
bony structure of the nostrils, resulting in the
serious disfigurement of the nose and face.

HAY FEVER—ROSE CATARRH.

In some cases the nasal membrane
becomes so morbidly sensitive that a draught of
air, a sudden change of the weather or tempera-
ture, the least exposure, or the inhalation of
dust, or of certain flowers or grasses may suddenly
produce a variety of most distressing symptoms.
At such times there is a profuse watery and
scalding discharge from the nostrils, associated
with a feeling of irritation and tickling in the
nose and throat, accompanied by violent sneezing
and watery eyes. The chest is oppressed and
painful paroxysms of sneezing. Pain and sore-
ness is also often felt at the root of the nose, on
the side of the face, or above and between the
eyes, while violent and repeated sneezing in-
crease the existing misery. The chest feels sore
and distressed, cough is not infrequent, the
breathing is oppressed, and all the symptoms of
asthma may manifest themselves and make life
a burden. The attack is usually more severe
in these cases when the roses are in bloom,
when it is known as hay fever, or during hay-
time, when it is known as rose catarrh, and so
great is the suffering and distress at such times
that the recurrence of these seasons is a constant
source of dread and anxiety to the sufferer.

STOPPAGE OF THE HEAD.

In many cases of catarrh the mucous mem-
brane of the nose becomes permanently
swollen and thickened, causing the nose to be
stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on
the other, and occasionally on both, rendering
respiration through its cavities difficult or im-
possible, and giving rise to a peculiar "stuffy"
sensation in the head, accompanied by a feeling of
heaviness, weight, compression, or pain above
and between the eyes, and to violent paroxysms
of sneezing. In all such cases great susceptibility
is experienced to sudden changes of the
weather, damp air having a special tendency
to aggravate the existing conditions, often to such
an extent as to render difficult breathing and
regular attacks of bronchitis.

In consequence of the obstructed condition
of the nostrils the patient is obliged to breathe more
or less through the mouth, and sometimes entirely
so, a practice fraught with very dangerous con-
sequences, for a current of cold and impure air
thus constantly traverses the air passages and
with all its irritating qualities is conveyed into
the delicate structure of the lungs, which disor-
ders of every kind may thereby readily find
their way directly into the blood and circulation.
The evil effects of this condition are intensified at
night, when the patient is obliged to sleep with
the mouth wide open. Sleep under such
circumstances is not only restless and broken
but unrefreshing, while at the same time the sys-
tem becomes debilitated and less able to resist the
unfavorable influences in operation. In children
the consequences of mouth breathing is still more
disastrous, for the lungs are not properly ex-
panded and developed, and in consequence there-
of growth is retarded and a decided tendency
manifested to attacks of diphtheria, croup, qui-
nsey, and other dangerous throat diseases, as well
as to earache and subsequent deafness. Such
patients also present quite a characteristic ap-
pearance, the features pinched, the shoulders
stooping, and the sides of the chest retracted.
The countenance has a dull, stupid expression,
the teeth are loose and irregular and liable
to early decay, and the deformity of the chest
known as pigeon breast is often the result of nasal
obstructions.

CATARRH OF THE THROAT.

In a large number of cases of catarrh the throat
is affected as well as the nasal passages, and
when such is the case a feeling of irritation, full-
ness, rawness, tenderness, or pain is felt in the
throat, increased upon pressure or while swal-
lowing, and attended by a distressing sensation
is complained of, as if a hair or bristle or other
foreign substance had lodged in the throat. The
mucous membrane is coated with a tough, viscid
discharge, which provokes an almost constant
desire of scraping, hawking, or hawking, while
at times a disagreeable sensation of dryness is
almost constantly present. In some cases the
ability to swallow is so impaired, so that the
patients find it somewhat difficult to force down
the food, and are troubled occasionally with
paroxysms of choking. A sense of fatigue of the
throat is also often complained of, especially
after the persistent use of the voice in speaking
or singing or after meal time.

The voice is always more or less affected in
such cases, becoming hoarse, weak, or cracked,
and occasionally it is so impaired that it degen-
erates into a mere whisper. Cough of variable
severity is often present in such cases, some-
times of a more hacking character, but occasion-
ally of a more severe and troublesome nature,
accompanied by wandering pains and other un-
comfortable sensations in the chest, together
with great debility and progressive emaciation.
In fact, so alarming are these symptoms in some
cases that they are not to be mistaken for those
of tubercular disease, and many a case of catarrh
that came under my observation had been pro-
nounced consumption, even by experienced phy-
sicians, and vainly treated as such, while all the
symptoms rapidly disappeared as soon as the
treatment was directed to the eradication of the
catarrh.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.

In nearly every case of catarrh the breath is
more or less tainted, and sometimes it is so
revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an
object of disgust to himself as well as to others.
Again, cases are occasionally met with in which
the stench is really overpowering and sufficiently
fetid to poison the atmosphere of a whole room.
Thus a person affected with catarrh lives contin-
ually in an impure atmosphere of his own crea-
tion, and inhales a poisonous effluvia with every
breath.

IMPAIRED SENSE OF TASTE.
A frequent effect of catarrh is the impairment
or loss of taste. In some cases the sense of smell
is merely blunted, in others only strong and de-
cided odors make an impression, and in others
it is entirely destroyed. Cases are met with
occasionally in which smell is perverted, so that
some unpleasant imaginary odor is constantly
complained of. One patient so affected was con-
stantly troubled by an offensive smell of burnt
leather, and the life of another was made miser-
able by the imaginary smell of rotten fish.

When smell is materially impaired the sense of
taste also suffers to some extent, losing its deli-
cacy and acuteness. In some cases of catarrh
it even becomes affected independently of smell,
and occasionally it is entirely lost, so that even
sugar cannot be distinguished from salt. How

much such a condition of things will interfere
with the appetite and digestion can be readily
imagined.

DEAFNESS.

One of the most deplorable features of catarrh
is a readiness with which it spreads through
the Eustachian tubes to the internal structure
of the middle ear, and, by its disorganizing ef-
fects, impairing or destroying hearing. This un-
fortunate result takes place so frequently that in
nearly every case of deafness which can be clearly
traced to the effects of catarrh, and even in the
few cases which originate from other causes the
presence of catarrh seriously aggravates the
aural disease and renders a permanent recovery
impossible until the catarrh is removed.

In some cases the approach of deafness is so
insidious that it is almost impossible to fix the
time when the difficulty first commenced, and
others the deafness at first comes only by spells,
more especially during an attack of fresh cold or
after sneezing or blowing the nose. At such
times the hearing will be found suddenly im-
paired and will as suddenly return, with some-
thing of a snapping sound and sometimes with a
loud, startling report, the whole process giving an
idea of a valve in the ear which has been sud-
denly opened by the force of the wind. By degrees,
however, these spells of deafness occur oftener and
last longer until permanent deafness is the re-
sult. In all cases of catarrhal deafness it is an
unfortunate feature that the difficulty grows
slowly but steadily worse until the hearing is
seriously impaired or entirely destroyed. Noises
in the head of every conceivable description are
also apt to make their appearance during the
progress of the disease, adding materially to the
existing distress.

WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

The mucous membrane of the nostrils extends
through the tear passages to the eyes, where it
lines the eyelids and covers the anterior portion
of the eyeballs. Through this connection the
catarrhal inflammation is often transmitted to the
eyes, obstructing the tear duct and inflaming the
eyelids or eyelashes. In such cases the tears overflow
from the eyes, or the eyes are weak and water upon
the slightest exposure to the air. The eyes are
thus kept in a constant condition of dis-
comfort, irritation, and distress, predisposing to
serious disorders, from which the loss of
sight itself might result. Experience has shown
that many chronic inflammatory disorders of the
eye owe their origin and persistence entirely to
the effects of catarrh and cannot be cured with-
out the removal of the catarrh itself.

GASTRIC CATARRH-DYSPEPSIA.

Disorders of digestion are an uncommon
consequence of catarrh, owing to the large
amount of offensive secretion which is constantly
conveyed to the stomach by the food and drink,
or is otherwise swallowed, causing irritation to
that organ and the intestines, which in turn
and other secretions of the glands of the mouth are
wasted in excretion and become deteriorated
in quality from the catarrhal disease. In conse-
quence of this the appetite becomes impaired or
deranged, the tongue coated, a bad and acrid
taste in the mouth is experienced, and dys-
pepsia, with its thousand ills, makes its appear-
ance, which nothing but the judicious treatment
of the catarrh can effectually remove.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DERANGEMENTS.

The nasal cavities and the sinuses connected
with them are situated immediately under that
portion of the brain which performs the mental
functions. In fact, only a very thin plate of bone
separates the two, and even that is perforated by
innumerable apertures for the passage of nerves
and blood vessels. In catarrh these blood vessels
become greatly congested and increased to an
abnormal size, constricting the nerves and in-
juring their vitality. Hence we often find that
catarrh impairs the mental faculties and that pa-
tients complain of an impairment of memory and
of inability of concentrating their attention or
following a fixed line of thought. A number of
perform their usual mental tasks without serious
discomforts, such as headache, dizziness, confu-
sion of ideas, or excessive fatigue, and at times
they are entirely disqualified for mental labor.
A change is often noticed in the elements of their
character. They become fretful, morose, and
depressed in spirits, sometimes sufficiently so as
to lead to insanity or suicide. A number of
stances are on record—some even having obtained
public notoriety—where these disastrous conse-
quences were clearly the result of catarrh.

DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

The great mortality arising from diseases of
the respiratory organs is not generally under-
stood, but it is not generally understood that
graver diseases of the lower air passages take
their origin and rise from catarrh and affections
of the throat, and yet such is the case. A neg-
lected catarrh of the nostrils, which is carried
upward to the throat, from the throat the irrita-
tion is carried onward and downward toward the
bronchial tubes, and once arrived there none can
tell when tubercles will form or how soon they
will develop, and the patient is in a perilous
condition. These pernicious results take place so frequently that the
highest medical authorities of the day agree in
considering catarrh as one of the most common
and frequent causes of consumption. Some
think that it has a powerful tendency to rouse into
fatal activity any latent predisposition which
may have been inherited, and in the develop-
ment of tubercular disease, which is the most
common cause of consumption. All sides admit that a diseased
condition of the nasal passages and throat seri-
ously impairs the functions of the respiratory or-
gans, and ultimately lays the foundation to pulmonary troubles,
and my own experience fully confirms